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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

·ican Affairs in the Senate.

mbastic Speech of Senator Chandler.

e Reconstruction Bill in the House.

ie Senate's Bill, with Amendments, Adopted.

ie Bill Sent to a Committee of Conference.

pecial Dispatch to Commercial.
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1867.

Senate.

The time of the Senate this afternoon was ken up in buncombe speeches on Mexico. he object was to kill time until the House ted on the reconstruction bill. Mr. Chandler d off in his usual vein of vehement emphasis. e denounced all who condemned the execuon of Maximilian as either *pulling* humaniarians like Greeley, *flunkeys* like Raymond, or bels and traitors, and wound up by declaring at America could whip the world, and would rtainly whip any *nation* that attempted to take war upon Mexico.

Reverdy Johnson took the other side of the uestion, and was followed by several speeches om Chandler's standpoint. After waiting hree hours upon the House an executive session as held, after the conclusion of which a reess till half past seven was taken.

House of Representatives.

The only feature of the House to-day was he reporting back by the Reconstruction Committee of the Senate bill, with certain portions of the House bill as amendments. It was hoped o get the matter into conference, but the lebate was again opened and took a wide range, Mr. Robinson, of New York, leading off in a speech on the Republican party, the Fenians and one or two other subjects. Although he denied he was ever a Democrat, he severely denounced the Republican party, and declared if they ever elected General Grant President, they would impeach him in three weeks. Gen. Logan replied in a long speech in denunciation of the Democratic party, and in defense of himself.

Finally after four hours discussion, the amended bill was passed and sent to the Senate, the House agreeing to hold a night session to await its return.

Night Sessions.

At the night session of the Senate, that body appointed a committee on the disagreeing votes on the reconstruction bill, and the House later in the evening appointed its committee. So the bill is at last in joint conference, and will probably be reported as a whole to-morrow, and passed and sent to the President.

By Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. DIXON stated that he was unavoidably absent yesterday, when the vote on the reconstruction bill was taken up. If present he should have voted against it.

Mr. CHANDLER called up his resolution on Mexican affairs, and made a speech justifying the execution of Maximilian. He hoped Congress would not adjourn without expressions, not only of sympathy but of aid if needed, by Mexico. *If any European monarchy* determined to fight Mexico, it must fight the United States also, and the whole world could not whip the United States on American soil.

Mr. WILSON asked that the resolution be laid aside to allow him to offer a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to raise four regiments of volunteers for frontier defense, and appropriating $1,648,000 to pay the troops already called out for that purpose.

Mr. TIPTON obtained leave to offer a bill for a similar purpose. Both bills were ordered printed.

The resolution of Mr. CHANDLER was resumed.

Mr. FOWLER spoke against the policy of this Government towards Mexico during her struggle for freedom. He reviewed the history of the Mexican troubles, and justified the execution of Maximilian.

Mr. JOHNSON could see no practical result likely to flow from this resolution. It was a mere inquiry without any legislative action. As he understands the facts, they were not as set forth in the resolution. The invasion of 1865 was only intended to apply to brigands and guerrillas. Maximilian would have given Mexico a better government than she ever had.

Mr. NYE spoke in favor of the resolution. He regarded Mexico as naturally belonging to the United States. He eulogized Juarez; he was a great and good man, who, though not a warrior, had like Washington, gained his victory. He (Nye) had no sympathy with those imported monarchs that come to subjugate and not to invigorate a country. The enlightened world would not be satisfied with the Maximilian. America, while it regretted his death and admired his bravery, could not deny that his fate was a just one. He advocated a kindly and fraternal policy towards Mexico, and substantial aid if necessary.

Mr. HOWARD thought it fair to presume the court martial before which Maximilian was condemned, acted fairly in accordance with the laws of war. He spoke of the 4th of September, 1865, as most inhuman and barbarous—the murderous decree of a temporarily successful highway robber. In his opinion Maximilian met a just and deserved fate. As the friends of Mexico and independence of nations, it became the Senate of the United States to stand by Mexico in her struggles against imperialism which she had just overthrown.

Mr. YATES thought the subject deserved more discussion than it had received, and therefore moved that the further consideration be postponed, and the Senate go into executive session.

Mr. ROSS offered a joint resolution for the suppression of Indian difficulties. Ordered printed.

Mr. FOWLER offered resolutions instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the enforcement of the provision of the Constitution requiring Congress to guarantee a republican form of government, &c. Objected to and lies over.

The Senate went into executive session.

After executive session, Mr. WADE asked that the House bill declaring that men who left the army after the surrender of the rebels should not be deemed deserters, be taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected.

Mr. DRAKE moved to take up the resolution for the re-enrollment of the bill for the payment of Missouri militia. This bill passed Congress, but failed to reach the President in time for his signature.

Considerable discussion ensued on points of order, when by yeas 12, nays 18, the Senate refused to take the resolution up.

Recess from 4 to 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

Leave was granted the District Committee to sit during the recess.

The action of the House on the reconstruction bill was announced.

Mr. SUMNER asked to call up his bill for universal suffrage in all the States. Leave was not granted.

The reconstruction bill was taken up. Mr. TRUMBULL moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee. Disagreed to, 13 against 26.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved non-concurrence and call for a conference. After a long debate it was agreed to.

Messrs. TRUMBULL and HENDRICKS were appointed the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill appropriating $1,600,000 for carrying the reconstruction bill into effect, that being the sum estimated by the War Department for the purpose.

Objection was made and the bill lies over.

Mr. SUMNER called up his universal suffrage bill.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, it was read at length.

Mr. EDMUNDS raised a point of order that Mr. Sumner's bill was out of order.

Mr. SUMNER defended his bill at some length.

The Senate voted that the bill was out of order.

Attempts were then made to take up several House bills, but objections were made. At 9:30 the clerk of the House announced the agreement of that body to the Conference committee called for by the Senate on the reconstruction bill.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to introduce a resolution declaring forfeit to the United States all lands granted by Congress in 1856 to States in the South for railroad purposes, which grants have expired by limitation.

Mr. WOOD objected.

Mr. JULIAN moved to suspend the rules, and said there were now 5,000,000 acres of the best lands in the South tied up in the hands of rebel corporations at the expense of poor men, white and black, while the blacks should have some for their homesteads.

Mr. CHANDLER, as a member of the select committee on southern railroads, stated that the question of the relation of those roads to the government was still under investigation, and argued the action proposed by resolution would be premature.

Mr. JULIAN expressed his willingness to modify the resolution so as to make it one of inquiry merely.

Mr. CHANDLER argued that it was a special question, and should be referred to the special committee having that matter in charge.

The rules were suspended, 99 to 33, and the resolution modified to confine its operation to Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, and referred it to the select committee on southern railroads. Adopted.

Mr. BUTLER asked leave to offer an elaborate preamble and resolutions reciting that the government of Louisiana has been declared illegal and void, and therefore no efficient means can be taken by the authorities for repairing the levees or issuing bonds for paying for the same; therefore, resolving that the district commander shall have power to issue coupon bonds to the amount of four million dollars at 7 3-10 per cent., and that the assumption of such debt shall be a condition precedent in the admission of that State.

Mr. WOOD objected.

Mr. BUTLER moved to suspend the rules. The rules were not suspended, only 24 votes in the affirmative.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate reconstruction bill with several amendments, mostly verbal, as a substitute for the first section, declaring the true intent and meaning of the act of March 2d, 1867, to have been that the Governments then existing in the rebel States, were illegal, and therefore such Governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders and authority of Congress. Among the new sections reported, is one directing that none of the officers of registration shall pay any regard to the decisions or directions of the Attorney General or any other officer of the Government, except as directed by Congress.

The bill was debated until half past three, when Mr. STEVENS moved the previous question, calling for a vote on the various amendments.

The amendment substituting first section of the House bill for that of the Senate was adopted. The amendment referring to the Attorney General's decision was modified to read, "no district commander or officer of a board of registration should be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States," and agreed to. All the other amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended goes back to the Senate.

The SPEAKER presented executive communications as follows: From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of March 6th, a statement of the number of officers of customs removed, and the names of the new appointees; also, as to the expenses of the collection of customs during the year 1865 and 1866. From the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the 8th of July, a report of the Adjutant General relative to the execution and administration of the reconstruction acts. From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the 8th of July, a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to the amount of revenue received from the tax on distilled liquors. From the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the 9th of July, a report of the Paymaster General relative to the further legislation to facilitate the payment of additional bounties. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

At a quarter past 4 recess till 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Secretary of War was instructed to inform the House what additional appropriation is requisite to carry out the provisions of the Reconstruction act.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN the rules were suspended, and the bill providing that the widow, minor children or mother of any soldier who shall have died after being honorably discharged, shall be entitled to receive the additional bounty. Read three times and passed unanimously.

Mr. ELIOT moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a joint resolution containing the eighteenth section of the act of March 2, so as not to prevent the printing.

In connection with the issue, [refer to assignment of government bonds, notes, official envelopes or confidential circulars used in the executive department by their own employes. The vote taken on suspending the rules resulted yeas 84, nays 41—no quorum. A call of the House was made, and forty-nine members answered, more than a quorum. A vote on the suspension of the rules was again taken, yeas 37, nays 49, so the rules were not suspended.

The joint resolution was, by unanimous consent, then introduced and referred to the Judiciary.

A resolution to print 10,000 copies of the forms and proceedings in bankruptcy was laid on the table.

Mr. PAINE introduced a militia bill. Referred.

Mr. MORGAN presented the memorial of the Arkansas Assembly for an appropriation of two and a-half millions, to aid in the construction of Pierson's levee on the Mississippi river.

Mr. INGERSOLL objected to its reception. Considerable debate ensued.

A message was received announcing that the Senate disagreed to House amendments to the reconstruction bill and asking a conference.

A Conference Committee was agreed to. Messrs. STEVENS, BOUTWELL and HOLMAN were appointed the Committee.

The discussion on the status of Arkansas was resumed by Messrs. KELLEY, NIBLACK and others.

Without action on the question of the memorial, at 9:30 the House adjourned.

FROM CHICAGO, ILL.

Railroad Collision and Loss of Life---The Conductor Asleep at the Time.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
CHICAGO, ILLS., July 12, 1867.

A serious accident occurred last night about midnight on the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, near Gardiner, in Grundy county, Ill. The express train bound South came in collision with a freight train bound North, instantly killing a brakeman by the name of Pryor, and injuring the baggage master, named Hathaway, so that he died this morning at ten o'clock. About a dozen other persons were injured, some badly. The two engines were demolished, and the baggage car, express car and one coach burned. The accident is said to have been the result of ignorance on the part of the engineer of the freight train, who was asleep in his caboose, and allowed his train to pass the regular meeting points, which was at Gardiner.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1867.

EMULATING MRS. GRINDER.

Mrs. Margaret Grant, a servant in the family of J. K. Jessup, on Staten Island, has been arrested, charged with poisoning two farm hands named McClosky and Dougherty, and an aged lady, all of whom are bad.

MOURNING.

The surviving officers of the Irish brigade have resolved to wear crape on the left arm thirty days, out of respect for Gen. Meagher.

ACCIDENT.

A sidewalk in Fulton street, caved this afternoon from the weight of building material thereon. Two boys were buried, but extricated badly injured.

A KING DECAPITATED.

A letter from China to the *Herald* says a British man-of-war was dispatched to the Relew Islands, and her officers beheaded the native King for having put to death an English ship captain trading to its territory.

THE LOWER CALIFORNIA COMPANY.

The Lower California Company has organized under a New York charter, and elected Wm. G. Fargo, President; Wm. R. Traverse, Treasurer, and Geo. Wilkes, Secretary. Commodore Garrison, August Belmont and others are directors. John A. Logan has accepted the position of Governor of the Company, and Superintendent of colonization, and will soon proceed to Lower California.

FROM PANAMA.

Inauguration of Acosta as President of Columbia---Capture of a Prize---Cholera in Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Panama correspondence states that General Acosta was formally inaugurated as President of Columbia, and a Cabinet formed.

Monitor gunboat Columbia, had withdrawn from the blockade of Santa Martha, and in going to Carthagena, captured the schooner James Sultson, sailing under British colors. She had arms on board, and the Columbia took her as a legal prize.

The cholera has again appeared in Nicaragua.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Destructive Fire at Evansville, Ind.---Ogee Man Burned to Death---Three Others Seriously Burned.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Two furniture manufactories and several other buildings, were destroyed by fire at Evansville, Indiana, on Wednesday. Michael McGinnis, a workman, was burned to death, and three other men and a woman badley burned. Loss $95,000.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

It is reported that the President will send to Congress next week a message urging the necessity of an immediate occupation of Mexico.

The New York dry goods dealers continue to suffer from the decline in prices. A large firm in that city suspended Thursday, but will be able to compromise with their creditors decently, it is said.

Over one thousand new buildings have been erected in New York city since the first of the year. The most of these are medium sized dwellings.

The distillery of Englehardt & Co., 395 Pearl street, New York, was burned Thursday night. Loss fifty thousand dollars. One of the watchmen, named Peter Brady, was fatally injured.

A British Honduras correspondent says numerous families from the Southern States had arrived, and were settling upon lands purchased from the Government.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Twenty-Eighth Day's Proceedings.

Important Testimony for Defense.

The Handkerchief at Burlington Explained.

Weichman's Testimony in a New Light.

An Alibi Proven.

Surratt in Elmira, N. Y., on the 13th, 14th and 15th of April, 1865.

Continuation of Thursday's Report.

Holahan resumed—Left McDevitt and went home and was to meet him there at two o'clock and go to the Secretary of War to get a special train to go to Baltimore, but failed in the mission and went home and slept till Sunday morning, when witness went to the police office and met McDevitt there at 11 o'clock; met with him and Weichman to Baltimore and came back on Monday morning; went to Mrs. Surratt's; got a clean shirt and two handkerchiefs; one was marked John H. Surratt, and the other belonged to me; at three o'clock witness, Weichman, McDevitt and Clarvoe went to Philadelphia, where they arrested a man and staid till next day, and then went to New York; next day, Wednesday, the 19th, arriving in Burlington, where they remained all night; next day we went to the depot, and found the train was late; witness rested on a settee there at Essex Junction; witness discovered that he had lost his handkerchief marked with Surratt's name; witness tried to find his tobacco and discovered that both handkerchief and tobacco were gone.

At 12:30 Court took a recess until one o'clock.

On re-assembling Holahan was again placed on the stand, and said the handkerchief with Surratt's name on it which he lost, had a number on it, but did not remember what it was; witness was not about the house all day Saturday after the assassination until 10 o'clock at night; Surratt was at his mother's April 3d without concealment; witness was confined in Carroll prison where Weichman was; witness had a conversation there about what Mr. Stanton told him (Weichman) in reference to testifying about the assassination conspiracy.

Cross-examined—Since recess this morning witness had not had his attention called to the number on the handkerchief witnesses; there was a figure on it, something after the same style; witness could not remember whether the letters "S" and "t" followed the name before the figures or not; Weichman was arrested by McDevitt and Clarvoe, but did not know he was arrested until 10 o'clock that night; witness knew he was under arrest all day; witness went to Canada with Weichman and others; Weichman was told on the night he left the Old Ward station house that he would have to go to headquarters, as he was under arrest; this was the first he knew of his arrest; witness was shown a paper, which he stated was right in substance, though his name was not rightly spelled in it on Monday morning; after coming back from Baltimore, McDevitt went to Baker to get transportation; if he had told Baker that witness and Weichman boarded at Mrs. Surratt's, the order would never have been issued; under the order witness and Weichman accompanied McDevitt and party to Canada; before going away witness went back to Surratt's house to get his clothes; on Sunday night previous, witness and wife and children slept there; the clothes which he went after were on the bed; left on Monday afternoon and went to Baltimore, and to Philadelphia that night; McDevitt, Clarvoe, Bigler, Lebt. Weichman and witness were together; we got to Philadelphia, Monday, and staid all night; we left Philadelphia at midnight to go to New York; it was after dark; it was the morning of the 19th of April; that day went up the Hudson river; left Burlington on the night of Wednesday, April 19th; went to a hotel and all entered false names in the book; do not remember what the name stopped at; I am sure the handkerchief was in my overcoat pocket that night, and on the following morning in dressing, when witness reached Essex junction, he got out to get a chew of tobacco; he had been chewing, and witness desiring to take a chew of tobacco, searched his pocket and found the tobacco and handkerchief; the morning was bright and clear, but rather cool; witness did not wear his overcoat, but carried it there; was not aware of having taken the tobacco and handkerchief; witness is positive it was Essex, April 20th, when he found the handkerchief; he had not seen it since; he might possibly know it again if he saw it; it was not given to him by Lewis A. Altana, nor Weichman that he had left it under his pillow; that is a falsehood; was not with Weichman in Canada; Bigler had the letter from Weichman left for Quebec; witness was a witness at the criminal court.

Mr. Pierpont here read a portion of the testimony given by Holahan at the conspiracy trial, which witness agreed was correct as given by him there.

By Mr. Bradley—There were six pockets in the overcoat, and the handkerchief was in the right side, outside.

Mr. Bradley asked and obtained the handkerchief heretofore offered in evidence.

Witness identified it; it had been used by witness before he lost it; he was mistaken about the number being on a line with the name; he used to, but did not tell any one about the handkerchief until it had been found; never knew Payne; never saw him at than Wood; Weichman introduced witness to him.

By Mr. Pierpont—Do not say that the letter Weichief in Court is the one witness lost? It was like it.

Mrs. Eliza Holahan—Resides in Washington; wife of J. T. Holahan; boarded at Surratt's from the 17th of February to the 17th of April, 1865; mingled socially in the family circle; on the 14th of April witness saw a man named Wood there, but did not know his name was Payne; saw him in the dining room; saw Booth there several times; the day after the assassination witness had no washing done; he gave out for relatives on the following day; during the latter part of witness's stay there, she had her washing done; Mrs. Surratt, Miss Anna and Miss Jenkins used to see Surratt on the 3d of April, but heard him speak to no one; Surratt left on the 3d of April; Mr. Holahan; he had been absent for seven or eight days; I was at home on the night of the 14th April; was there when Mrs. Surratt arrived from Surrattsville; did not see her until ten or fifteen minutes after her arrival; she came down stairs; was going to go to church, but finding it a disagreeable night, witness dropped to go; witness, Mrs. Surratt and Miss Anna were in the parlor; witness went to her room; did not see her again until next morning; Miss Annie did not come home that night; witness and Mrs. Surratt breakfasted together; Weichman was at breakfast.

By Mr. Bradley—While at breakfast did you hear Weichman say he had his suspicions about the assassination, and intended to communicate them to the government.

Witness—No, sir, I never heard any such expression made use of; witness did not go into the parlor before Miss Jenkins on the morning of the 15th of April; was there when Mrs. Surratt arrived from Surrattsville; did not see her until ten or fifteen minutes after her arrival; she came down stairs; was going to go to church, but finding it a disagreeable night, witness dropped to go; witness, Mrs. Surratt and Miss Anna were in the parlor; witness went to her room; did not see her again until next morning; Miss Annie did not come home that night; witness and Mrs. Surratt breakfasted together; Weichman was at breakfast.

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By Mr. Bradley—Mrs. Surratt was not over-pious; she had no religious influence over Weichman; she did not endeavor to make him a Catholic; he was home about two weeks before that; John was not at the house the night of the assassination; took tea that night; witness need to see Atzerott at the house; he was a good deal in Weichman's company; he used to wear Weichman's clothes; witness knew a man who used to come there named Wood; never saw Payne at the house as Payne; witness first knew him as Payne at the conspiracy trial; was introduced to witness by Weichman as Payne; Miss Jenkins on the night of the assassination witness heard footsteps going up stairs; Mrs. Surratt, Miss Anna and Miss Jenkins supper all went into the parlor except Anna, who was not well, but went to bed; in the parlor those present talked generally; witness and Miss Jenkins remained some time; witness and Miss Jenkins were together there after supper; Anna was not there; during witness, Miss Jenkins and Mrs. Surratt in the parlor; witness did not leave the room; did not see her again until next morning; Miss Annie did not come home that night; witness and Mrs. Surratt breakfasted together; Weichman was at breakfast.

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By Mr. Pierpont—The last time witness saw Susan was last fall; never had any difference with her; witness was married in Washington; Susan Jessop, who went away when the colored people went away, and witness said he might go, as he was a large fellow, and witness would rather stay and work for her children than go away with him and suffer; when witness heard of the assassination she was very glad she could not see what she could be doing to testify to what she had, when she had told witness so differently.

At 2:50 o'clock the court took a recess until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1867.

Detective Clarvoe testified to the facts of the arrest of Mrs. Surratt, and to a conversation in which she said she saw Booth at two o'clock that day; she had not seen John Surratt for two weeks; he was in Canada, and she got a letter from him that day; a colored woman in the house also said she had seen John Surratt for two weeks; witness, in reporting Mr. Lloyd at Surrattsville next day, who stated that any men who came there looking for he had been up all night, and called Gat to witness; he did not; the next morning witness went to Weichman's room, 472, and found two letters addressed to Surratt's name, and told Weichman to take possession, as they might need them; witness went to Canada with Holahan; talked with him about the handkerchief, and he said he would get some deposited.

Det. McDevitt also testified to the arrest of Mrs. Surratt; she said she had not seen her son since the fall of Richmond; the colored woman said she had not seen him for two weeks; witness then told the man to report at his office the next morning, and started for Canada; found Surratt at Montreal; saw Weichman left for Quebec; witness was a witness at the criminal court.

Mr. Bradley—There were six pockets in the overcoat, and the handkerchief was in the right side, outside.

Mr. Bradley asked and obtained the handkerchief heretofore offered in evidence.

Witness identified it; it had been used by witness before he lost it; he was mistaken about the number being on a line with the name; he used to, but did not tell any one about the handkerchief until it had been found; never knew Payne; never saw him at than Wood; Weichman introduced witness to him.

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WASHINGTON, July 12, 1867.

Detective Clarvoe testified to the facts of the arrest of Mrs. Surratt, and to a conversation, in which she said she saw Booth at two o'clock that day; she had not seen John Surratt for two weeks; he was in Canada, and she got a letter from him that day; a colored woman in the house also said she had seen John Surratt for two weeks; witness, in reporting Mr. Lloyd at Surrattsville next day, who stated that any men who came there looking for he had been up all night, and called Gat to witness; he did not; the next morning witness went to Weichman's room, 472, and found two letters addressed to Surratt's name, and told Weichman to take possession, as they might need them; witness went to Canada with Holahan; talked with him about the handkerchief, and he said he would get some deposited.

Det. McDevitt also testified to the arrest of Mrs. Surratt; she said she had not seen her son since the fall of Richmond; the colored woman said she had not seen him for two weeks; witness then told the man to report at his office the next morning, and started for Canada; found Surratt at Montreal; saw Weichman left for Quebec; witness was a witness at the criminal court.

Lieut. Charles Kaplan corroborated this testimony; the colored woman said she had not seen Surratt for several days.

Dr. E. H. Wyvill, residing in Prince Georges county, Maryland, testified: Never drove any horses home from Mrs. Surratt's; never owned or hired a horse in my life.

Miss Honora Fitzpatrick recalled: Witness occupied Mrs. Surratt's room; slept with her; remembers the night of the assassination; did not see John Surratt at the house; he was home on or about two weeks before that; John was not at the house the night of the assassination; took tea that night; witness need to see Atzerott at the house; he was a good deal in Weichman's company; he used to wear Weichman's clothes; witness knew a man who used to come there named Wood; never saw Payne at the house as Payne; witness first knew him as Payne at the conspiracy trial; was introduced to witness by Weichman as Payne; Miss Jenkins on the night of the assassination witness heard footsteps going up stairs; Mrs. Surratt, Miss Anna and Miss Jenkins supper all went into the parlor except Anna, who was not well, but went to bed; in the parlor those present talked generally; witness and Miss Jenkins remained some time; witness and Miss Jenkins were together there after supper; Anna was not there; during witness, Miss Jenkins and Mrs. Surratt in the parlor; witness did not leave the

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

THERE was good reason for the report that Mr. SEWARD had taken steps for the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands. The reciprocity treaty which he has entered into with the Government of those Islands, although it is in lieu of the old one about to expire, is an important fact, which, considering the hankering that both England and France have manifested for them, will be received with satisfaction by our people. Americanism, as represented and inculcated by the United States, is plowing a track through the Pacific to the Indian Seas. Across it lie these Islands. If they are not to remain independent, and if they fall to any nation, it should be to the United States. In some sense they belong to us; for they were conquered to Civilization and Christianity by missionaries sent out from this country. In a commercial point of view the importance to us would be of the first magnitude, if the question were between us and some other nation. Mr. SEWARD, if he peacefully acquires these Islands, may count confidently on no diminution to his fame.

WHETHER *cleanliness* is or is not a christian virtue, and whether it stands next to godliness or at some more distant position, are theological questions which we do not intend to answer now. But we stand by cleanliness as a physical virtue, and as essential to the most perfect condition of health. We have an argument at hand. In New York, there were last week 472 deaths, embracing, no doubt, some very tidy people, well acquainted with the value of soap and water and crash towels. But, although these do not insure immunity from death, they do a good deal towards postponing its advent, thus showing that the Roman HORACE did not quite understand the gaits of death when he represented him as coming "with equal pace" to all. Here is the argument. In the 19th and 15th wards of New York, where the people are generally industrious and cleanly in their habits, the deaths, last week, were respectively one in 4,289 and one in 8,560, while in the 1st, 4th, 6th and 7th wards, where the inhabitants live compact and filthy, the deaths were nearly one per thousand. Six chances for the clean to one for the filthy!

HIGH INDORSEMENT.

Among the numerous instances in which the high judicial character of the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, our candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, has been recognized, we quote the following from Judge WOODWARD, the present Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Burr vs. Todd, reported in 5 WRIGHT, page 213:

"In McClourg vs. Croghan's Administrators, (1 Grant's Cases, p. 367,) this subject was greatly discussed upon the authorities, and it was held by Judge Williams, of the District Court of Allegheny county, that the breach of a contract to lease is the same as a breach of a contract to sell land, and that the measure of damages in such a case is the price paid for the lease and its interest, and not the value of the bargain.

"The price paid for land, whether upon lease or sale, is the value of it as between the contracting parties; so that Judge Williams's ruling was not inconsistent with the doctrine in 8 Casey. That the same rule prevails in respect to parol contracts, was abundantly shown in Malann vs. Ammon, (1 Grant's Cases, p. 123,) afterwards approved by the whole Court in Hertzogg vs. Hertzogg, (10 Casey, p. 465,) and Dumoors vs. Miller. 1b. 319."

It is so rare that the judge of an inferior court is quoted as authority by the Supreme Court, that such an occurrence is extraordinary; and it is but reasonable to say that the unanimous acceptance by the Supreme Court of Judge WILLIAMS as high judicial authority, is conclusive proof of his qualifications to be the successor of the Justice who pronounced the compliment of the court upon him.

CONSOLIDATION OF PITTSBURGH.

Our friends in Philadelphia appear to take almost as much interest in this question as we do; and from this source the policy of consolidation is deriving no trifling support. To the experience of Philadelphia we are enabled to appeal for support to consolidation here. Our Eastern metropolis has tested the matter, and virtually solved the question for us. There are a great many facts yet to be presented on the subject—the result of patient investigation; but, for the present, we give the very pertinent experience of Philadelphia, and the forcible suggestions embodied in an article in the *North American*, from which we quote as follows:

"All these cities and boroughs legitimately constitute the real city of Pittsburgh, but in all national and other official papers the city is set down only at the figures of the old city, and not at its actual ranking rank where it belongs, with Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Boston, this large and important center of trade and population is held up before the world as belonging to the class below. No matter how often the mistake may be corrected in print, there are so many rival interests to be added by misrepresenting its position and progress, that most people are still accustomed to hold Pittsburgh to the same rank as Providence, Louisville, Nashville, etc.

"Philadelphia suffered in like manner down to her consolidation, in the year 1854, and when at length her huge proportions loomed up before the world, men could scarcely credit the fact, so long had they become accustomed to the delusion that the city had sunk in decay through the changing currents of trade. Boston has lately begun to arrive at a similar conclusion in regard to her own proportions, and is endeavoring to consolidate some of her suburbs with the city. The example of Philadelphia was also imitated by Brooklyn, which city swallowed up Williamsburg and all the outlying villages. The difficulties encountered in consolidating Pittsburgh, though deemed peculiar by the Pittsburghers themselves, were very similar to our own—the existing corporation debts, local interests, and the opposition of office holders.

"There can be no doubt that, aside from the injury done to the importance of the city by keeping it in its present divided state, the municipal government suffers very much from the jarring arrangements of these many corporations, with their separate codes of administration, and that the community stands very much in need of the powerful consolidated municipal government to undertake public works with adequate resources and a public spirit, and to give confidence to capitalists and builders in undertaking the improvement of outlying districts on a large scale. This was rendered so manifest in the case of Philadelphia, that the work of improvement received a great impetus in many districts which previously no capitalists would touch."

GOOD MANNERS IN JOURNALISM.

Good manners come so early, to some people, and set so gracefully on them, that they can only be ascribed to nature or a very fortunate outset in their training. In such persons, their manners are part of themselves, and are no more laid aside than their complexions or their voices. In other persons, manners appear to be something put on the outside, like varnish, to cover the natural roughness and give a surface polish and shine. And there are persons so rude in mind and manners as to defy all efforts to smooth them down to a decent courtesy. All kinds are represented in the press.

As a general rule, something of the personal character, and particularly of the manners, of a writer will be represented in the columns which daily and rapidly issue from his pen. The well-bred person will be so in his newspaper as well as in his office or his drawing room. Few, at any rate, will make themselves appear to less advantage in the public eye than in the social circle. They may, by a studied effort, appear better. While the press is generally distinguished for at least the average measure of courtesy, there are sometimes encountered those rough specimens, both of the ursine and asinine species, of which the best apology that can be made for them is that they act *natural*, as Mr. NASBY would express it.

But considering how numerous newspapers are, and that they are got off rapidly, much of their contents being off hand writing, and that a large proportion of them are party papers, necessarily antagonistic, they must be admitted to exhibit only a moderate amount of positively bad manners. That amount embraces the churlish scribbling, cross-grained and crabbed; the angry scribbling, that parades the private squabbles of its writer in his paragraphs and columns; the vulgar scribbling, flowing from foul tastes and habits, and the profane scribbling, that shocks the moral sense and reckons "the atheist's laugh" not "a poor return for Deity offended." The most that can be said, in apology for those who thus violate the courtesies of life, is, that their scribblings exhibit them no more rough, base or irreverent than they really and personally are. But this does not obviate the regret, that the press should have to share in the discredit of their ill manners.

The reciprocal influence of the press and the public, or, more correctly, of the newspaper and its patrons is notorious. The one is, to a degree, the reflection of the other. Vile readers will have a vile paper, and a paper of that sort will have such readers. Virtuous and courteous people will seek a public journal that treats them with respect and deference, by honoring truth, purity and decorum, both in its sentiments and its tone. And among journals of this character, although they may differ in politics, and in their views of many other subjects, civility and good manners will be maintained. Even in their contests, courtesy, honor and right will not be ignored. But, we fear, rough tastes and manners cannot be wholly eliminated from the press, while they prevail in the world. There is the greater need, therefore, for the educated, the honorable and the refined, in both, to cultivate courtesy in their relations with each other, and thus to extend it by their example.

Petroleum as Fuel—More Experiments.

The gentlemen who have been prosecuting with so much success the experiments on board the *Pales*, in Boston harbor, have resumed their labors in the Battery, New York, where they have erected the necessary buildings. The boiler used for the present experiment is of the ordinary locomotive form, having a furnace three feet by two feet with twenty-six inch tubes, each four and one-half feet long. The number of burners in use during the earlier experiments was twenty-six; this has been reduced to ten, and of course, the consumption of gas in like ratio, with a result quite as effectual. The experiments are superintended by Mr. Stimers, the consulting Engineer. It is claimed that the *Palos* tests have demonstrated that 300 tons of oil will generate heat equivalent in quantity and effect to that produced from 1,200 tons of coal. One ton of oil, say on board ship, will occupy forty-six cubic feet of space, one ton of coal asks for fifty-three. There would, therefore, appear to be a saving in space usually demanded for fuel of fully four-fifths of that now used. Insurance companies, it is claimed, are prepared to indorse the change, and to lessen, not increase, the rate of insurance on steamers, where liquid fuel is used on this plan. The great economical feature, claimed, will be the great economical feature. On board the *Palos* there were employed twenty-one firemen and coal passers. During the trip lately made when she was propelled by steam generated by burning petroleum three men did all the work, turn about. It is further claimed that owing to the character of the flame that portion of the boiler coming in immediate contact with it is, notwithstanding the intense heat, uninjured thereby, the sulphur disengaged in coal burning, and injurious to the iron, not being present during this combustion.

American and French Pianos.

All the interest of the piano contest at the grand Exposition did not center in which—if either—of the American instruments should have the preference. The French protested against either having it, and claimed the distinction for themselves. It was a little less than shocking, in their estimation, that American manufacturers, with the reproduction of French faults, should carry the day, and threats and prayers were duly offered to reverse the decision. The critic says, among other things that he was present at the first concert which was given on the American pianos, and that he was at once struck by their "vice of sound," namely, a hollow and metalic ring, not mellow and rich, as he expected. This he ascribes to the superabundant employ of iron, and he proceeds to enumerate other so-called imperfections. What he seems to fear most, says a letter writer, is that the American system of piano manufacture will now have to be adopted in France, and he claims that the only reason why Americans have succeeded in obtaining the medal, is that they have understood "advertising" better than the other competitors. That there has been a good bit of money spent in puffing, not even the exhibitors can deny with truth; but that it was not merit simply, and absolute merit, which determined the decision of the jury, is false.

Improving the Navigation of Rivers.

It is gratifying that the Government has not only adopted a favorable policy towards the improvement of the Ohio River, but that the work has been entrusted to faithful and capable hands. Too frequently has it been the case that appropriations have been frittered away and nothing done for the public. The character of the engineer in charge of the Ohio improvement, Major Thomas Roberts, Esq., is a sufficient guarantee that everything will be done in the interest of commerce. There is reason to believe that the navigation of the noble Ohio will yet be restored to something like its former extent; and we quote the following item from a foreign letter as embodying an encouraging fact bearing on the subject:

"For many years the Clyde was regarded as not admitting of navigation in consequence of its shallowness; but now, at an immense cost, it has not only been rendered so, but even to such an extent, that the largest sea-going steamers around to the very city in safety. This has been effected by means of dredging machines, which are constantly kept in operation, while the sediment collected by them is afterward carried away and deposited in the ocean. In 1770 the depth of water between Glasgow and the sea was only 2 feet 6 inches, while in 1800 amounted in the aggregate to about four thousand feet, while now it has exceed four millions.

What Comes of Uncleanliness and Bad Drainage.

If our people are not incapable of drawing an inference, the facts stated in the following paragraph must strike them very forcibly. The facts stated therein are as true of Pittsburgh as any other city, and we think it will be difficult for any one to assign a reason why the same causes here will not produce the results that flow from them elsewhere:

"The last report from the Metropolitan Health office, New York, by Dr. Harris, calls political attention to the fact that the increased mortality of last week "was experienced *only* in those districts that are either overcrowded, or *useless and badly drained*." From the city of Brooklyn "the same report and warning come;" and the Registrar adds that they should not be disregarded. "Unhealthy" and "warning putrefaction throughout these cities," he adds, "can forestall evils greater than all the arts of the physician can cure."

The Fate of Dr. Livingston.

Just as we had settled the case of Dr. Livingston by publishing the particulars of his death, we have another instalment of news which represents him as being not only alive but well and still going. A letter published at Bombay on May 14, and written by the officer commanding one of the English Sepoy regiments in India, is said to contain the latest authentic intelligence on the subject. The letter was written to the editor of the *Times* of India, and was at once published. The writer says:

"Sir: One of the missing Sepoys, 21st regiment native infantry, or marine battalion, who accompanied Dr. Livingston's expedition, returned this period Dr. Livingston's expedition, returned this day from Zanzibar. News has been received from the doctor. He was alive and well. Jemadar Jehavaldar, 21st regiment native infantry, or marine battalion, and the Nassick boys, were with him. S. Thacker, commanding 21st regiment native infantry."

A PARIS letter to the Chicago *Tribune* asserts that two important rules of the grand Exposition are outrageously violated every day —the one that forbids the sale and removal of articles which can be sold but not removed, and which says no invention shall be copied, or the inventor any way robbed. Although the police seem to try to prevent it these rules are a dead letter. Piracy upon inventors is carried on in the machinery gallery and sheds as extensively as the described smuggling of objects. Europeans commit it upon Americans and Americans upon Europeans. American paper and woolen manufacturers have boasted to the writer, that they came over for the purpose of buying the European patents for certain improvements of machinery, but that they found they could copy all they wanted without paying for the rights.

THERE has been a very general query what was at the bottom of Gen. Butler's purpose in asking for a special committee to investigate the assassination. The following in a Washington dispatch suggests a clue:

Mr. Ould, late Confederate Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, has been before the Butler Conspiracy Committee, and was examined with reference to the responsibility of various Federal officers as to the exchange of prisoners. *He most closely examined by General Butler as to the acts of General Grant.*

Getting rebels on the stand to damage General Grant will not help General Butler's case much.

THE cable is a good thing to the stockholders. According to Captain Osborn, two-thirds of the entire outlay on the cable of 1866 will come back in the shape of revenue by the time the first year's accounts have to be balanced, which would be a dividend of 66 per cent. But if the cable of 1865 is added, the rate of interest will be 20 per cent.

THE following is one of Mr. Nasby's highly philosophical observations, that may be truly said to carry its own illustration in itself: "Suthin can't come out uv nothin, tho, as in the case uv Seward, nothin may come out uv suthin."

Dr. R. J. Breckenridge, Jr., son of the distinguished Kentucky divine, died last week in Houston, Texas, were he resided. His death is deeply mourned in Louisville.

FROM CHICAGO.

Visiting Committee of Pittsburgh Councils---Examination of the Nicolson Pavement--Chicago Sewerage.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial:

CHICAGO, July 10, 1867.

The Committee appointed by the Councils of your city to visit Chicago, and investigate into the merits of the new Nicolson pavement, arrived here on Tuesday, and took rooms at the Tremont House. The balance of the day was devoted to inspecting the various places of interest, public buildings, etc., and making the acquaintance of the gentlemen who represent Mr. Nicolson's interests in this city. This morning the Committee, by invitation, called at the office of the Commissioners of Public Works, when they were cordially welcomed by Commissioner Burleigh, Superintendent Thompson, and E. S. Chesborough, Esq., Chief Engineer of the city.

PUBLIC SEWERS EXAMINED.

After spending an hour or two in examining the plans for the new public sewers, and other improvements now in progress, the Committee, by request of Commissioner J. T. Thompson and Mr. Samuel S. Greeley, (formerly City Surveyor, but at present an agent of Mr. Nicolson,) commenced their investigation by proceeding in carriages over a number of the streets upon which the new pavement has been placed.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

The improvement, in point of comfort, is undoubtedly unsurpassed by any pavement now in use, and affords a striking contrast to the cobble stones so extensively used in your city, vehicles gliding almost noiselessly over it. The fact of its excellence in this particular was soon apparent, and the Committee then directed their inquiries as to its durability and other alleged advantages. The results of these inquiries will be submitted to your Council at their next meeting *in extenso*, the committee having succeeded in acquiring much information upon the subject which will prove valuable, and which could only be collected by personal examination and by conversing with parties not directly concerned in the matter. The following are a few of the facts collected, which are vouched for by officers of the city and others:

DURABILITY OF THE IMPROVEMENT.

In 1856, Lake street was laid with cobble stones, and after frequent repairs, costing about six hundred dollars per annum, was in 1861 relaid with the Nicolson pavement. Since that time no further expenditure has been made upon it, and it still gives evidence of lasting for three years longer, notwithstanding the fact that the trade over it has increased at least one-half within the past few years. During the same year South Water street, (32 feet wide) was laid with the Nicolson pavement, while Central avenue, (60 feet wide, and a continuation of the former street) was paved with block stone. South Water street is now in good condition, and has not been repaired since paved, while Central avenue has been a source of expense for several years.

ECONOMY.

It appears, also, to be the general opinion that in case all the streets were laid with the wooden pavement, the amount of saving in the wear and tear of horses and vehicles would amount to fifty per cent. This, in itself, is an item which should recommend the new system to public favor. It is also claimed that property upon streets so paved is greatly enhanced in value, lots upon Wabash avenue selling forty per cents. higher than on Michigan Avenue, which borders upon the lake. This is accounted for, in part, from the fact that vaults under the wooden pavements are dryer, and consequently more healthy than when the street is paved with cobbles or block stone.

EVADING THE NICOLSON PATENT.

The success which has attended the introduction of wooden pavements into this city, has resulted in an effort being made to evade Mr. Nicolson's patent, by dispensing with the strips of wood between the upright blocks, and supplying their places with loose gravel. The boards on the floor of the street are also laid without placing coal tar upon them. The City Engineer of Philadelphia, who visited this city a few days since on a tour of inspection, stated that all the advantages of the new process would be lost if this plan was adopted. Superintendent Thompson, who has given the subject much attention, is of a contrary opinion, and thinks that the paving will be much better and more substantial without the strips. The city concluded to give the plan a trial and commenced to pave Canal street in this manner, when Mr. Nicolson, considering it an infringement on his patent, had an injunction issued to restrain them from completing the work. The matter will be brought before the United States court at the next term for adjudication.

WELCOME FROM MAYOR RICE.

At noon to-day the Committee called upon Mayor Rice at his office, and were introduced to his Honor by Superintendent Thompson. The Mayor extended them a hearty welcome, and expressed his regret that he had not been notified of the intention of the Committee to visit this city, as he would have been much pleased to have met them upon their arrival. Mayor Price stated that his recollection of Pittsburgh extended back to 1817, when Fifth street was the northern boundary of the city, at least no buildings having been erected north of that point. Pittsburgh and Chicago were closely connected in a commercial point of view, and he hoped that the most friendly personal relations would exist between the residents of both cities. Mr. Weldin, on behalf of the Committee, returned thanks to the Mayor for his cordial reception, and stated that the visit was purely for the purpose of the improvements completed by Chicago during the past few years had attracted the attention of other cities toward her, and Pittsburgh was willing to take lessons from her younger sister. During the interview the Committee accepted an invitation from Mayor Rice to visit several prominent points of interest to-morrow.

THE "CRIB."

The Committee, as guests of the Committee of Public Improvements, will visit the "Crib" this afternoon.

I.

PERSONAL.

—The London *Owl* announces that it is the intention of Her Majesty next year, to hold drawing-rooms, and also to give some "breakfasts" in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. The *Owl* also announces that the presentations at the next "drawing-room" would be but 35; the smallest number within memory! another indication of dissatisfaction with the Queen's course in absenting herself from her drawing-rooms.

—Victor Hugo's appeal to Juarez for the life of Maximilian, is a brilliant bit of writing, in the characteristic style of the great French writer. Perhaps the most striking passage is this: "High over all the monarchical codes from whence fall drops of blood, spread out the law of light, and in the center of the hollest page of the Supreme Book let there be seen the finger of the Republic fixed on the command of God. 'Thou shalt not kill.' These four words contain your duty. You will do that duty."

—Dr. Huntington, the steward of the Winchester College, England, was a model old fogy. The boys complained that they had no potatoes to eat. Dr. Huntington replied that if it had been good for the boys to have potatoes they would have been provided for by the original founder of the school, and as they were not in his bill of fare, they could not be added; but on its being shown to him that America was not discovered, and no potatoes to be known at the time the foundation was made, finally relented, and the Winchester boys now have their potatoes.

—Francis P. Cobb, the English friend and devotee of Theodore Parker, describes Bishop Colenso: "The first impression he gave was that of a most courteous and high-bred gentleman; the second that of a man powerful physically and by strength of will; the third, that of sincerity, simplicity, and sweetness of character. A tall, strong man, some six feet one or two inches in height, with gray eyes, irongray hair, regular features, and a jaw, not coarse, but so strong and firm as to suggest to every beholder the idea of indomitable resolution; a man who could wrestle with a marauding Caffre or contend with an Archbishop of Canterbury, equally ready at any time."

—Nast and Nasby have joined pencil and pen for political caricaturing, and propose an occasional sheet or pamphlet in satire of current events and men. A life of Jeff. Davis, written by Nasby, and illustrated by Nast, is to form the first.

—All London is at the feet of M'lle Christine Nilsson, a young Swedish singer, who has of a sudden made almost as great a sensation there as did th. Swedish nightingale, Jenny Lind, a score or years ago. She is described as "pale, fair-haired, a little above the medium height, slender in frame, composed and graceful in bearing," in fact, a very attractive person. Her voice is a pure soprano, fresh, bright and penetrating, and her style is remarkably finished and brilliant. M'lle Nilsson was first brought out in the theater Lyrique at Paris, where her success was marked, though it remained for London to discover what a real gem the musical world had in her. She is undoubtedly the first opera singer of the day. When shall we have her in America?

—The well-known French financier, M. Emile Pereire, is President of twelve or fifteen joint stock companies, the aggregate capital of which is $718,000,000. His influence in Paris may be imagined.

—Miss Mary Kernan, daughter of Hon. Francis Kernan, of Utica, New York, has received the veil of the Sacred Heart. The ceremony, in St. John's Church, Utica, was very impressive. At the opening of the services Miss K. wore an elegant bridal costume, which was soon exchanged for the more sober habits of the nun, in which she appeared at the Wedding Breakfast, immediately after the reception.

—The portrait of Queen Victoria, on exhibition in Philadelphia, though a good enough specimen of art, is pronounced by a person, who claims to know, as no more resembling the Queen than if it had been painted for an entirely different person. The original (for Mr. Peabody's is only a copy) is now on exhibition in the Royal Academy, and the authorities have cruelly placed near it certain photographs of the Queen, as if purposely to show how bad a draughtsman the sun is. The whole town is laughing at the artist for his ridiculous flattery of his royal subject.

FROM NEW CASTLE, PA.

Erie Annual Conference of the M. E. Church---Second Day's Proceedings.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, July 11th, 1867.

Conference met at 8 A. M., and was opened with religious services by Rev. J. Robinson. Roll was called and minutes read, amended and adopted. On motion the relation of R. W. Crane was changed from supernumerary without work to supernumerary with work. The venerable Father Eddy was on motion requested to preach a centennial sermon.

Papers presented by the Bishop were referred to Committee on Education.

A committee was appointed to whom were referred the accounts of the St. Louis Book Depository.

A paper presented by the Bishop in reference to expenses of General Conference delegates, was referred to the Presiding Elders to carry out its provisions. A paper was presented from Waterford Circuit, in reference to sale of church property, and was referred to Committee on sale of church property, and all other papers of same character were ordered to be similarly referred.

S. Gregg, T. Gray and J. K. Hallock were constituted a Committee on Memoirs, and directed to prepare a memoir of C. W. Bear, who died last year. The P. E.'s were constituted a Committee on Missions.

It having been stated yesterday that R. N. Stubbs was not in agreement with the Church on the doctrine of future Rewards and Punishments, a paper was presented by him to the Conference which was considered satisfactory, and he was elected to Elder's orders.

The second question was taken up and O. Hicks, G. Elliott, R. D. Waltz, D. M. Beamis, A. P. Alton, J. H. Merchant, E. C. McElhatten, T. J. Baker (who was not before the Examining Committee,) D. A. Crowell, J. Eckles, L. G. Merrill, W. Rice, C. Trussdel, W. A. Bowser, S. B. Toney, E. Chase, J. J. Excell, D. A. Colson were examined, passed and continued on trial. B. A. Colson, a Swedish Missionary, was elected to Elder's orders under the special rule of discipline for such cases. R. W. Hawkins, on account of absence, not having been before the Committee of Examination, being now present, a request was made that the Committee meet and examine him—that he may be continued on trial. Before the close of the session he was reported by both Committees and P. E. as first-rate, and was continued.

The following visitors were introduced, viz: Revs. J. M. Bray, H. Miller, L. McGuire, W. H. Locke and S. Bird of the Pittsburgh Conference; Revs. Cowdon, of the Baptist, and Rice of Presbyterian churches; also, Rev. Dr. J. Porter, of the New York Book Concern, and H. F. Bell, Esq., of Meadville.

The fourth question was taken up, and A. S. Goodrich, D. Lattaw, P. W. Schofield and A. Van Camp were passed as Deacons. E. A. Ludwich was passed and made Supernumerary, without work.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we cordially invite the general Sunday-school Union, Rev. J. F. Hurst, D. D., to hold an institute on Saturday afternoon for the exposition and practical illustration of improved methods of S. S. work.

WHEREAS, Wm. Sampson, who for many years was an acceptable local member of this Conference, and who was transferred to the Upper Iowa Conference some seven years since, desires to return to membership in the Erie Conference; therefore

Resolved, That the Bishop be, and he is hereby requested to transfer Bro. Sampson to this Conference.

The decision of the Bishop as to whether it is optional with a Presiding Elder to present or withhold charges that may be referred against a preacher was asked, and the decision was that where the charges were presented and signed by a member of the church, the Presiding Elder was not at liberty to withhold them.

The rest of the time of the session was devoted to the examination of the character of the effective elders. Rev. J. Greer, Presiding Elder of the Cleveland District, reported an increase in the membership of five hundred. During the year church enterprises had been entered upon, and most of the money subscribed or provided for, which would cost $150,000. The benevolent contributions were larger for the most part than last year. Peace and kindly feeling had prevailed among the thirty-six preachers of this district.

Rev. John Graham, P. E. of Ravenna District, reported a year of success and prosperity throughout the District. D. M. Stever reported that in the Warren District the work had been attended to with gratifying success, and that its interests were in a prosperous state. Similar reports were made by E. J. S. Baker, of Erie District, J. W. Lowe, of Meadville District, R. S. Gardner, of New Castle District, and the late Hurlburt, of Clarion District, G. W. Maltby, of Jamestown District, and J. E. Chapin, of Fredonia District.

The business of the Conference is passing along with remarkable rapidity, and is receiving a large share of attention. You will see, by these notes, that a large delegation from the Pittsburgh Conference is here fraternizing with these genial brethren, and "the cry is still they come."

O. P. Q.

Third Day's Proceedings.

NEWCASTLE, PA., FRIDAY, July 27.

The Conference met at 8 A. M. Religious services were conducted by Rev. J. McLean.

Reports of Missionary collections were made by several of those who were absent when their names were called.

The charter of Lake Shore Seminary and other papers were referred to Committee on Education, as was also the annual exhibit of Western Reserve Seminary.

The Chairman of the Committee on Claims presented their report, which, after considerable discussion, was, on motion, recommitted by a vote of 46 to 34.

Dr. Porter, of New York Book Concern, was then introduced and addressed the Conference. The Doctor stated that the Book Concern had done more business last year than ever before, and that this present year bid fair to exceed the former. He made quite an effective appeal for the old books—the stables of the church—urged the reading of them. He claimed that our books were as cheap, our Sunday School books cheaper than those published by other churches, stating that some publishers of Sunday School books were complaining of the low price of our books and asking them to put them up. He stated, also, that they were furnishing other denominations with copies of books—even to other denominations. The Book Concern were now publishing about one book a week for Sunday Schools.

The election of delegates to General Conference, which will meet next May in Chicago, was fixed for ten A. M. of this day's session.

Rev. J. K. Miller, Dr. J. Williams, T. Storer, J. Kennard and N. P. Reed, of the Pittsburgh Conference, Rev. Mr. Kennett, Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Society, Rev. Osborne, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, were introduced to the Conference.

The Bishop then called the roll of the class which was eligible for election to deacon's orders, and to be admitted into full connection.

The hymn commencing

"I love thy kingdom, Lord"

Was sung, and Dr. Trimble lead in prayer.

The usual questions were then propounded by the Bishop and they were very pointedly and affectionately addressed by the Bishop on the duties and responsibility of the ministerial work.

A. N. Craft, J. B. Robinson and W. N. Hover, already Deacons, were then admitted into full membership in the Conference, as were also I. B. Goodrich, J. G. Hawkins, J. M. Groves, C. L. Barnhart, J. G. Townsend, O. Bidwell, D. Hall, P. Lee, J. Hamilton, L. L. Ensee, who were elected to Deacons' orders.

Dr. Pringle, Joseph S. Albertson and J. E. Johnson, late of the Wesleyan Methodist church, already Deacons, were then admitted into Methodist Church, upon presentation of their several certificates of membership and ministerial standing, and declaring before the conference their willingness to conform to the discipline of the church as now by motion received into membership in the church and conference.

Thus they are returning home. The brethren from the Wesleyan Church were at their own request excused from voting for delegates to General Conference.

The election for General Conference delegates, being the order of the day, was then taken up.

The Conference is entitled to eight delegates, having a voting membership of 293.

The Bishop was appointed by the usual tellers, and J. D. Norton, J. S. Lytle, W. M. Bear and S. Gregg were so appointed and the vote taken.

The votes were read and counted in open conference, and the session was not again, prolonged to complete the count. At 2 P. M. the Bishop announced the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 194; necessary to a choice, 98.

Six were elected, viz: W. F. Day, 136; G. W. Maltby, 132; R. H. Hurlburt, 124; R. A. Carruthers, 122; E. J. L. Baker, 113; G. W. Clarke, 98. The three highest not elected are W. Kinsley, 87; J. Greer, 75; J. Peate, 51.

Conference adjourned with doxology and benediction by L. D. Prosser.

Last night the annual missionary sermon—a telling one—was preached by Rev. A. L. Mead, to a large congregation. This afternoon the missionary anniversary will be held. We note among the distinguished arrivals Rev. Dr. Trimble, one of the secretaries of the Missionary Society.

The Conference re-assembled at 2½ P. M. Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. L. D. Prosser. The result of the election as above given having been announced—and the five names having more than nine votes being read, the Conference proceeded to vote for two delegates, which resulted as follows: J. Greer, 76; H. Kinsley, 75; J. Peate, 50; necessary to a choice, 92. So no one was elected. Another ballot was taken. 179 votes were cast, and the vote stood, J. Greer, 107, J. Peate, 91; A. Kinsley, 90. J. Greer and J. Peate were elected. E. A. Johnson and H. Kinsley, were elected reserve delegates.

On motion adjourned. O. P. Q.

THE *Independent's* money article, of this week, remarks:—"There is, therefore, nothing in the future, between the present time and the 1st of January, to disturb the commercial condition of the country. The reports of the maturing crops are still in the highest degree propitious. A few days of cold, wet weather had caused an uneasy feeling in relation to the wheat and corn; but June closed up with hot, dry weather, and July promises all that could be hoped for. Taking all these facts, we have been able to find little consideration, and weighing carefully the reports, it is our conclusion that the general agricultural product of 1867 will exceed that of 1866 by at least fifty per cent."

Elder David S. Burnett, a long time resident and eminent Christian minister of Cincinnati, died in Baltimore, July 8th, aged 59 years. He commenced preaching at the age of 16 (declining a tendered appointment to the Military Academy), and continued a resident of Cincinnati, with brief exceptions, until 1857, when he went to New York, and in 1862 to Baltimore. He was about to remove to Louisville when his earthly labors closed.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

At Newmarket, England, after a race, a marchioness, who is as devoted to betting as her husband, danced in the evening with the jockey who rode the winning horse, allowing him to clasp her waist and waltz at the top of his speed!

According to late calculations by an eminent German Geographer, the world contains 1,300 millions of inhabitants, divided as follows: Europe 285 millions, Asia 790 millions, America 71 millions, Africa 150 millions, Oceanica 4 millions.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and St. Louis and Alton Railroad Companies will, during the next season, commence the erection of a magnificent new Union Passenger Depot in Chicago. It will be of stone, and, when completed, will be the largest and handsomest structure of the kind in the world. It will cost between a million and a half and two millions of dollars.

An agency has been established in New Orleans "for supplying Chinese or Coolies to fill the place lately vacated by negroes." The Louisville *Journal* thinks "this is the very thing Louisiana wants, and that, if tolerated by the Federal Government, it may go very far to restore her to prosperity."

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An American vessel, the propellor Haze, has got into difficulty by refusing to salute Her British Majesty's steamship Aurora, at Quebec. When the Haze arrived Montreal she also refused to salute the Wolverine, and was detained at that port, awaiting permission of the executive of the newly erected Dominion of Cacada to proceed to the United States. Commodore Harwood is on board the Haze.

A man in Montreal was fined $1,000 for seducing his cousin.

The cholera has broken out at Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee country. No cases had occurred among the troops.

Gen. Rusting, who has just returned from an extended tour of inspection of the military posts from Kansas to California, says the accounts of Indian depredations are greatly exaggerated.

The rumors of filibuster expeditions fitting out in New York to avenge the death of Maximilian, can be traced to no respectable source.

A resolution was adopted by the New York Constitutional Convention on Thursday, to submit the question of female suffrage to the electors in 1868 or 1869.

Advices from Jamaica state that the planters are selling out on account of the ravages of yellow and typhus fevers, which have become epidemic.

General Sheridan, in a special order, orders the board of registers to at once select suitable persons to act as commissioners of election. Three persons are to be selected in each precinct, whose names are to be submitted to the supervising officers for approval. In order to accommodate the largely-increased numbers of voters two days will be given for voting. The boards of registers are ordered to proceed at once to make out their poll-books.

Masses for Maximilian have been said in several of the principal churches in New Orleans.

A farm laborer on Staten Island, named Doherty, died a few days since after drinking coffee in which arsenic had been put by a servant girl. The girl has been arrested.

A German Republican club has been formed in Richmond.

The American merchants at Panama protest strongly against the extraordinary war tax recently imposed. Secretary Seward advises the payment of the tax under protest.

An Imperial Mystery.

The Imperial family of Austria have had another distressing event which is mysteriously mentioned in the Paris *Memorial Diplomatique*, from which we translate: "The Vienna journals lately reported that one of the ladies in waiting on the Empress Carlotta (Maximilian's widow) had been found hanging in her chamber at the palace at Miramar. A letter we have received from Trieste, from a person in whom we have the highest confidence, says the lady in question, who was really in the service of the Empress of Mexico, did not commit suicide, but that she was taken to Vienna under an escort of police. It appears that there is against the unfortunate accusation, the nature of which our correspondent indicates, but on this point we think proper to maintain the greatest reserve, until the judicial inquiry permits us to express a judgment founded on facts."

SOME chemical combinations are formed by an explosion of different gases. The most remarkable combination of solids produced by explosion, is the close union formed between the Czar and the Emperor, in consequence of their having been at the same time under the range of Berezowski's pistol. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrously kind." That pistol shot may have mighty consequences. Russia and France have not pulled together for many a day." Perhaps it is not well that they should do so too. And it may be, that the romantic sentiments and friendships growing out of their participation in a common danger and escape will involve consequences which will make the other European nations look back to the event rather with regret than thankfulness.

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,

Lightning Fly Killer,
Lightning Fly Killer,
Lightning Fly Killer

This article is undoubtedly the quickest and most effectual for clearing your house of flies. They are destroyed in a few hours, and not left to smell deaths. Try it and your house will be free from them.

Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax,
Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax.

We have in store a very large stock of the best Fruit Wax in the city, which we are selling lower Wholesale and Retail than any house. Store is at the

McCLAREAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED.

And in being cured every day by Rev. E. A. WILSON'S HEALING BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. Those who have used it are calling constantly to testify to its great merit, and the wonderful cures it has performed in cases where it was considered hopeless. Sold only in Pittsburgh at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S

Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market st.

Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $1 25.

Call and procure a pamphlet, giving full history of the extraordinary medicine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Summer Dress Goods

FOR SALE AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

BY

White, Orr & Co.

25 FIFTH STREET.

A CHALLENGE

For a Mowing Match.

Messrs. J. Knox, White Bros. & Co., Beckham & Ing, and other Agents engaged in the sale of Mowing Machines.

In order that Farmers and others may have a practical illustration of the good and bad qualities of the different Mowing Machines offered for sale, we challenge you to enter into a Mowing Match in a field on the farm of Mr. McKeowan 10 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Pike at as early a day as possible, not later than the 25th inst. If you accept this challenge, please advise us of the day and hour, that the necessary arrangements can be made for the contest.

JOHN HALL & CO.,

Manufacturers of the Union Mower, Pittsburgh, Pa.

d*

BILL OF FARE DINNER.

HERBST ORDINARY,

64 FOURTH ST., near Market.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

Dinner served from 11 A. M. to 3½ P. M. One Dinner, 50 cents; 12 Tickets for $6 00. Breakfast 6 to 11 A. M. Supper, 5 to 11 P. M.

SOUP.....Vegetable.

M

he Daily Commercial

FROM ROME.

Conclave of Prelates in Rome---Munificent Presents to the Pope.

letter to the Pall Mall *Gazette*, dated at
ne, June 22d, says:
he number of priests drawn to Rome by the
munities, from every country, but particular-
'rom France, is beyond belief. They are
ady estimated at thirty thousand, and,
gh this may be an exaggeration, their num-
certainly exceeds twenty thousand, and still
come.
he procession of Corpus Christi took place
day before yesterday, and was very splen-
It had a special feature in the number of
ates in its ranks, amounting, with the Car-
ls, to no less than three hundred and forty-
t. The Bishops of the Latin rite all wore
te mitres and white capes without any em-
dery; and the Cardinals were only distin-
shed from them by the satin work on their
es. The Oriental Bishops, with the Arch-
ops, Primates, and Patriarchs, were, on
contrary, attired in all the magnificence of
East; their mitres embroidered with gold
richly jeweled, and their diadems, which
s the shape of an imperial crown, blazing
h gems.
he Pope appeared, in spite of the doctors,
ing very pale and jaded. The French
sts assembled in thousands to see the pro-
sion, and, confident in their numbers, gave
expression to their zeal, knocking off the
s of those spectators who did not uncover at
proper moment. It may have been in con-
uence of this violence that a French priest
s poisoned in the evening in the Piazza
la Madalena. His wounds are serious, and
recovery uncertain.
he foreign Bishops have brought the Pope
ie magnificent presents. Their donations
money alone amount to 1,500,000 crowns, or
0,000 francs, and their other gifts are of
at value. Cardinal Mathieu, Archbishop of
ancon, has presented him with an ostensior
ral feet high, and having its massive gold
enriched with diamonds and rubies of rare
linacy. The Bishops of Canada have
ught a work of art in the shape of a silver
, with every detail beautifully executed.
ballast of this costly toy is composed of
l nuggets, and each of the cabins contains a
p of gold money from a different country.
masts and cordage are gaily dressed with
k notes of every color and from every coun-
in the world.
very old Bishop sought an audience of the
y Father, leaning on a large, thick staff.
nsignor Pacca, master of the ceremonies,
him he must first lay his staff aside, as the
quette of the Court did not permit of his
ying into the Pope's presence. The
hop claimed exemption from the rule, and
Pope, hearing what was going on, ordered
to be admitted. Accordingly he appeared
ore the Holy Father, and rendering him
nage, stated that his diocese was so poor
had nothing to bring him but his stick. This
Pope took in his hand and found very
vy, on which he looked at it more closely,
perceived that it was formed of solid gold.
e Archbishop of Mexico has sent the Holy
her 80,000 crowns, and an English Bishop
presented him with the large sum of £100-
sterling. The American Bishops are said
be bringing an enormous tribute.

SHOOTING OF MAXIMILIAN.

fter from Juarez---No Pretense of Inability to Save Him.

The *Boletin Oficial*, of Matamoras, of the
h, publishes the following letter, which *El
xicano* says is understood to have been writ-
by Juarez himself at Berlozabel:
The trial of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia
minated, and, as was to be expected, the
uncil of war has condemned them to death.
tence of the sentence was given them yester-
y at noon, and Escobedo ordered the execution
take place at 3 P.M. The Baron Magnus, who
d been Minister of Prussia, near Maximilian,
d Senores Palacio and Martinez de
Toure, having received a telegram from
ercteria informing them as to the hour of exe-
ution, made application to the Government
r a suspension, so that the condemned per-
ns might have time to make their testament-
y dispositions, for which the time was too
ort. The Government, which has been anxi-
s all along to temper justice with clemency,
spended the execution until Monday next, so
to give Baron Magnus time to arrive before
e execution. The sentence has been pronounc-
and is irrevocable. All means have been tried
procure the favor of the Government for
e condemned, but in vain. To all such the
vernment has replied with a simple negative.
efforts are useless to avoid the law, which
ll be applied without remission. By the
isurely course of the proceedings, and the
rious concessions made to Maximilian and
s associates, the Government has tried to
ow the world that it has not been urged by
assion, but by its conscience, to a solemn
ty, however weighty. The death, therefore,
Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia, is decided
on, and they must explain their crimes. The
hole world is about to be shaken, and Mexico
ill be raised to a lofty height in the considera-
on and respect of the world.

THE HON. MR. BOUTWELL, in view of certain
uestions which have arisen in the impeach-
ent investigation, a short time since address-
a letter to Mr. Bishop, an eminent writer on
iminal law, asking, first, whether, in his
inion, an indictable offense or positive viola-
on of statute law is necessary to the impeach-
ent of a civil officer; and, second, whether a
vil officer can plead that in violating the law
was acting for the public good, as a bar to
peachment. Mr. Bishop has returned an
inion, in which he stoutly maintains the nega-
ive of all these propositions.

CHARCOAL has been tried in fattening fowls,
ith marked advantage; the difference in
eight produced amounting to fifteen or twen-
per cent., besides a decided advantage in
ndemess and flavor. The charcoal was pul-
rized and mixed with the food, about a gill
ily to one turkey, and also left free on the
round.

NEW IRON WORKS.—A new rolling mill and
ast furnace is being constructed at Marquette,
the Marquette and Pacific Rolling Mill Com-
ny. It will be in operation within 60 days.
he company has the contract for the iron to
used in the Lake Superior harbor improve-
ents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DIARRHŒA.—
A sudden suppression of the evacuations frequently
ds in collapse. The action of Holloway's medi-
nes are based on a more rational principle; by com-
ning with the depraved humors they neutralize and
pel them through the natural channels. They pu-
fy the fluids, cleanse the bowels, invigorate the
omach, and by regulating the various functions
store the body to its normal state of health. Sold
all Druggists.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
due After July 1st, 1856, and Before July 20, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest), at
the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.
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" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858,
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858,
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859,
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859,
" March 30, 1842, due July 1, 1860,
" April 5, 1842, due July 1, 1860.
Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.
All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.
JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.
ths

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JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.
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HARRISBURG, JULY 20, 1867.
TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DUE JULY 1ST, 1868.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will receive Proposals until September 30, 1867, for the Redemption of One Million Dollars of the Loans of the Commonwealth, due July 1st, 1868.
Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and indorsed "Proposals for the Redemption of Loans of 1868."
FRANCIS JORDAN, Secretary of State.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.
ths

SUNDRIES.
30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
50 boxes W. R. Cheese;
40 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
3 cars Potatoes, bbls and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
5,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Tam Fruit;
40 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy.
Arriving, in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
THOS. MAGUIRE, Lessee and Director.

POSITIVELY FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, COMMENCING
Monday Evening, July 15, 1867.

The Wonders of a Life Time!
MAGUIRE'S
Imperial Japanese Troupe!

This Troupe consists of the most unique and wonderful JUGGLERS, BALANCERS, POSTURERS, MAGICIANS, ACROBATS, MUSICIANS and ROPE DANCERS, from Jeddo, Japan, (being the first Artists ever permitted to leave the Empire).
Will appear each night in a variety of their Marvelous and Astounding Feats, such as have never before been witnessed outside of the dominions of his Highness, the Tycoon.
HIS SICK-E-CHIEF, better known as "LITTLE ALL RIGHT," will positively appear at each entertainment. This being an entire Japanese entertainment, the stage will be conducted in precisely the same manner as in Japan.
The following low prices of admission have been adopted:
Family Circle.....25c Orchestra Chairs.....$1 00
Dress Circle.....50c Reserved seats.....1 00
Parquette.....75c Private Boxes.....5 00
Box Office for the sale of Reserved Seats will be open daily. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Japanese appear at 8 o'clock precisely.
Grand Japanese Matinee SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 20.
Remember that those who wish seats must secure them in advance for either evening or matinee.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
62 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS,
FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.
This pleasant Mountain Resort is now open for visitors. BOARD $10 PER WEEK.
J. H. WIGGINS.
Address Fayette Springs P. O., Fayette co., Pa.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, is now open for the reception of guests. Since last season many additional improvements have been made. A band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad good for the season. All through trains stop. For further information address
GEO. W. MCLLIN,
Cresson Springs, Penna.

BEDFORD
MINERAL SPRINGS.
This popular summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, and remain open until the middle of September.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride, over good turnpike road, to the Springs. Parties leaving Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from 12 to 14 hours. Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad office, and baggage checked through. Passengers will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntington, thence by Broad Top Railroad.
Parties wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the proprietor, Bedford Springs, at as early a date as possible.
Bedford water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States, at the following rates, at the Springs: Half barrel (Mulberry, 21 gallons), $5; half barrel (oak-seamed), $3; barrel (oak-seamed), $4.
JOHN ANDERSON.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.
Baggage Master and Omnibuses at Depot on arrival of trains. Tapreyes.
LELAND BROTHERS,
Or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, NEW YORK.

HOTELS.

UNION DEPOT
HOTEL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Post-office, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted in every respect to meet the wants of the Traveling Public.
RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT. Sundays excepted.
B. D. MARKER, Supt.

M'HENRY HOUSE,
MEADVILLE, PA.
F. WELCH, Superintendent.

WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET

New Iron Works.—A new rolling mill and
ast furnace is being constructed at Marquette,
the Marquette and Pacific Rolling Mill Com-
ny. It will be in operation within 60 days.
he company has the contract for the iron to
used in the Lake Superior harbor improve-
ents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DIARRHŒA.—
A sudden suppression of the evacuations frequently
ds in collapse. The action of Holloway's medi-
nes are based on a more rational principle; by com-
ning with the depraved humors they neutralize and
pel them through the natural channels. They pu-
fy the fluids, cleanse the bowels, invigorate the
omach, and by regulating the various functions
store the body to its normal state of health. Sold
all Druggists.

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LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DUE JULY 1ST, 1868.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will receive Proposals until September 30, 1867, for the Redemption of One Million Dollars of the Loans of the Commonwealth, due July 1st, 1868.
Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and indorsed "Proposals for the Redemption of Loans of 1868."
FRANCIS JORDAN, Secretary of State.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.
ths

SUNDRIES.
30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
50 boxes W. R. Cheese;
40 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
3 cars Potatoes, bbls and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
5,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Tam Fruit;
40 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy.
Arriving, in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

HOTELS.

UNION DEPOT
HOTEL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Post-office, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted in every respect to meet the wants of the Traveling Public.
RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT. Sundays excepted.
B. D. MARKER, Supt.

M'HENRY HOUSE,
MEADVILLE, PA.
F. WELCH, Superintendent.

WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET

CHERRY SEEDER,
CHERRY SEEDER
Every family using Cherries, whether for pies, canning or drying, should have one of these valuable Machines. It not only saves time and labor, but will more than pay for itself in seeding one bushel of Cherries. The Machine is cheap, simple, durable and handsome; the hopper is adjustable, thereby adapting it to all sizes of cherries. For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.
Retail price $2 00 ws

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER LAUGHLIN, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Alexander Laughlin, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against, or who are indebted to said estate, will call for settlement with either one of the undersigned without delay. Mrs. M. A. LAUGHLIN, 25 Sixth street, Pittsburgh; JAMES LAUGHLIN, Esq., No. 158 Penn street, Pittsburgh; HUGH WOODSIDE, corner of Canal and Rims streets, Pittsburgh; FRANCIS B. LAUGHLIN, Stewardson Furnace, Greenville P. O., Armstrong Co., Pa.
s

SPRING WAGONS FOR SALE.
TWO LIGHT SPRING WAGONS,
Manufactured in Ohio, well painted, and made of the very best material, and put up to the very best style, will be sold at a great deal less than manufacturer's prices. Inquire of
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to
GROVER & BAKER,
NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

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DRY GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY,
Black Silks,
Fine Lawns,
Plain and Printed Percales,
Plain and Printed Marseilles,
CHECKS AND TICKINGS,
COTTONADES AND
FARMERS' LINEN,
FINE AND HEAVY
FLANNELS,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings,
CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,
MOSQUITO NETTING,
Hosiery and Notions,
AT
LOWEST NETT PRICES.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

CROCERIES, &C.

WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,)
Nos. 221 & 223 COR. LIBERTY & IRWIN STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE GROCER,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Brandy, Wine, Gin and Old Rye Whisky.
And Sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of the celebrated Wines of HENKELL & CO., in Mayence, on the Rhine; MOET & CHANDON, in Epernay, France; BRANDENBURG FRERES, in Bordeaux, France, to which he respectfully invites the attention of dealers and others in want of pure goods.
The following choice brands are now in store:
BRANDENBURG FRERES' Medoc, Margaux, Chateau La Rose, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, H't Sauternes, Chateau Sauternes, Latour Blanche and Yquem.
HENKELL & CO'S Lanbenheimer, Hiersteh, Hochheim, Sparkling Mosel, Sparkling Rockheimer, Sparkling Scharsburg.
MOET & CHANDONS' Vin Imperial, green seal, Verzenay, Epernay.
Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.
Brandenburg Freres Superior Olive Oil.
☞ A liberal discount made to the trade.

LAZEAR BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 77 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.
JAMES B. LAZEAR,
WM. L. LAZEAR,
THIS
JUNE 26, 1867.

SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Corner of Smithfield and Second streets.
The attention of the trade is solicited to our large stock, purchased prior to the recent advance in prices.

EDWARD HEAZLETON,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,
East Cor. Diamond Square, No. 18,
Dealer in FLOUR, SALT, FISH, LARD and REFINED OILS; GROCER'S DRUGS, BACON, and Country generally suitable to the trade. Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

NEW GROCERY STORE.
PUSEY & STEPHENS
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
AND
TEAS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
PICKLES, &c.
No. 49 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
DEALER IN
TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 55 N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS To Restore RINGS
RINGS Gray Hair to its RINGS
RINGS Original Color, Erad- RINGS
RINGS icate Dandruff and RINGS
RINGS Vegetable Ambrosia RINGS
RINGS IS RINGS
RINGS WARRANTED! RINGS
RINGS Humors from the Scalp, RINGS
RINGS and prevent Baldness. RINGS
RINGS TRY A RINGS
RINGS BOTTLE. RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
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RINGS
RING'S
VEGETABLE AMBROSIA
IS THE MIRACLE OF THE AGE.
Gray headed people have their locks restored by it to the dark, lustrous, silken tresses of youth, and are happy!
Young people with light, faded or red hair, have these unfashionable colors changed to a beautiful auburn, and rejoice!
People whose heads are covered with dandruff and humors, use it, and have clean coats and clear and healthy scalps! Bald headed veterans have their heads luxuriantly clothed, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of hair, and dance for joy! Young gentlemen use it because it is truly perfumed! Young ladies use it because it keeps their hair in place! Everybody must and will use it, because it is the cleanest and best article in the market.
For sale by Druggists generally. Price $1 00 per bottle.
E. M. TUBBS & CO., Proprietors,
Peterborough, N. H.
SELLERS & VAN GORDER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
ws 341 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Agents.

AROUND THE WORLD
THE FIRST PREMIUM
Of a Silver Medal
WAS AWARDED TO
BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 20, 1866.
BARRETT'S
Vegetable Hair Restorative
Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South.
J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.
GENERAL AGENTS, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
PARK & BRILL,
ws ALLEGHENY CITY.
WALL PAPERS.
JULY 1st, 1867.
New Styles for Town and Country Houses on and after date will be sold at
REDUCED PRICES.
W. P. MARSHALL,
87 WOOD STREET.

MARBLE WORKS, NEW YORK.—MARBLE MANTELS, SLABS, TILINGS, MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS, IRON CEMETERY RAILINGS, &c., &c. Considering quality of work, with our prices, no house offers better inducements to buyers. Prices and information. WATHAM & COMPANY, 253 West 18th street, New York.

DON'T
BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away. Call on GROVER & BAKER, at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.
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BANKS AND BANKERS.

COAL MEN'S TRUST CO.,
No. 65 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
CAPITAL - - - - $200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Particular attention given to collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.
DIRECTORS,
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A. J. BAKER, President.
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NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH PA.,
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Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada on the most favorable terms. United States Securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.
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Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

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Bankers and Brokers,
COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS,
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(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

ALLEGHENY
SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORGANIZED IN 1845
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE
Deposits received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days MONDAY and THURSDAY.
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WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT,
FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE ST., New York.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
Are now constructing a Railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
Westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The Company now offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first day of January and July, in the city of New York, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
AT
Ninety Cents on the Dollar.
This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, Ties, &c., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 244 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1st of this year, and is also expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.
Means of the Company.
Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government issues it six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished at the average rate of about $48,250 per mile, amounting to $41,208,000.
The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, *which by special Act of Congress are made a First Mortgage on the entire line*, the bonds of the United States, *being subordinate to them.*
The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting to 20,032,000 estimated, or 10,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.
The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.
The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.
Prospects for Business.
The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. Those sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.
Value and Security of the Bonds.
The Company respectfully submit, that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would urge that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended—on 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.
At the present rate of premium on gold these Bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of
Nine Per Cent.
and it is believed that on the completion of the road, the the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company will not sell the Bonds issued at the present low rate and retain the right to advance the price at their option.
Subscriptions will be received in New York by the COMPANY'S FINANCIAL AGENTS, JAY COOKE & CO., 114 Third st., CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, 51 Wall st., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st., and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.
JOHN J. CISCO.
TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
Subscriptions received in Pittsburgh by
EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
CITIZENS " "
GERMAN " "
JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Bankers.
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DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
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St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
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SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
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PITTSBURGH
Lamp and Glass Company,
NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
John Ross & Co.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

PAPER BAGS,
PAPER BAGS.
W. A. MCCLURG, 57 HAND STREET.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.
no25-tf

CARPETS.

NEW CARPET STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
CARPETS,
NEW PATTERNS IN
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY
TAPESTRY INGRAINS.
A FULL LINE OF
Straw Mattings,
PLAIN, CHECKED AND FANCY.
Our stock is fuller than at any previous time this season. Those wishing goods in our line will do well to give us a call.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NO. 21 FIFTH ST.
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS.
AT RETAIL.
ALL WOOL INGRAINS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.
BRUSSELS CARPETS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.
Good White and Red Checked
CHINA MATTING,
REDUCED TO 35 CENTS PER YARD.
Heavy Reduction in
LACE CURTAINS,
AND MANY OTHER GOODS.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. eod

REMOVAL
TO
No. 51 FIFTH ST.
McCALLUM BROS.,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,
A full Line of all New and Desirable Patterns
MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
LOW PRICED CARPETING.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.
JUST RECEIVED.
CARPETS.
WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, BY STEAMER MANHATTAN FOR JUNE TRADE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BODY BRUSSELS IN HALL, STAIR, PARLOR AND CHAMBER STYLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON.
ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF CHINA MATTINGS, FOR SUMMER, JUST FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Street.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Bonnets, Hats,
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.
OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

F. H. DONALDSON,
COAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, 203 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has the facilities for HANDLING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POST-OFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, nea P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe28

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WHOLESALE.
GEO. F. KNOTT,
MANUFACTURER,
100 FOURTH STREET,
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GOODS SOLD LOW,
AND ALL WARRANTED.
Factory, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 38 Hudson St., Philadelphia.
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THOMAS M. MARSHALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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HARRISON & BRO.,
FURNISH STONE FLAGS,
For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the
LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY
in the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREESTONE and COMMON STONE.
Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE DISEASED MEAT QUESTION.

Conclusion of the First Trial---Verdict of Not Guilty, the Defendant to Pay the Costs---The Charge of Judge Mellon.

Yesterday morning, in the Quarter Sessions Court, the trial of Henry Hirschauser, charged with selling diseased meat, was concluded, a large number of witnesses being examined.

Samuel Bettler was the first witness sworn. He said he resided at East Liberty and had been employed at the Stock Yards; was acquainted with the defendant; only knew him to buy dead stock; never saw him buy anything else; the stock was bought by the agent of Mr. H. in reference to the crippled stock he gave testimony similar to that reported yesterday. Never saw any stock about defendant's slaughter house; never saw him ship but one carload of hogs, these were good and were sent to Johnstown.

A. J. Wooldslayer, sworn: Resides at East Liberty; have been ticket and freight agent at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station; the defendant is a butcher and drover, and does business at East Liberty; he kills hogs and cattle; cannot say what kind; was never at his slaughter house; have seen him buying sound and crippled stock at the yards; presume he butchered these; he shipped hogs to Johnstown; have seen him ship some good and some not so good; this was last winter a year ago; some of the meat must have been from poor stock; would not buy it for my own use; would presume that hogs with bruises and broken legs would be feverish; would say that some of the meat shipped was from that kind of stock; there would be hogs in every lot, with two exceptions, that I should not consider merchantable stock; several lots were that I saw; before Johnstown; this was prior to April, 1866; know little of his sales; more than once; have never been about his slaughter-house or the yards since I left the Station; never saw the cattle or conversation with Mr. H. about his stock. On the cross-examination witness stated that he had seen the defendant buy dead logs; knew that he had bought hogs that had their legs broken before they were killed, from the fact of the blood settling; could tell the appearance of the crippled hogs bought; there were more than one or two. He (witness) only knew of two lots shipped by the defendant; only knew they were shipped; knew nothing about his shipments since April, 1866; think he has been manufacturing oil; says a year.

In answer to a question by Judge Mellon as to whether they ever talked about the business witness said that he did not know that they did.

The good stock generally sold for nearly double the price of crippled ones; had been in the tanning business himself; a great deal of the crippled stock came to the market at that time; much better grease could be obtained from crippled stock, at the price paid; it is not more valuable except for the price, but would be more valuable could it be obtained at a lower figure.

John Jeffries sworn. Reside at East Liberty; keep the Western Exchange Hotel; am acquainted with defendant, who is a cattle dealer; have known him to send him buy good and bad stock---crippled and damaged stock; do not know what he does with it; he takes it away from the yard; his man loads it on the cars at the yard; think it was two years ago; was never at the slaughter house. Have seen him buying stock in the stock there at that time; have never seen him sell any dressed hogs.

On cross-examination witness said it was about a year ago he was in the yards and seen defendant buy stock; that the stock was sold for about two years ago; think that it was alive when he killed it; his men had killed it some time; it was in the yards afterwards conveyed to the tanks.

Martin Grady was sworn and said he had visited the slaughter house once and saw beef there dressed; saw none that was not dressed; think this was a year ago last spring; the stock he saw defendant buying crippled stock and good stock. On the cross-examination said that he had been in the yards about to sell poor stock.

Peter Clemens, a drover, was the next witness; was five years ago a partner of the defendant; he buys crippled stock, have sold it to him myself; he has a butcher's shop; don't know what he does with his slaughter house; don't know what he does with it after he buys it; have seen him buying stock; after I sold it have sold him all kinds of stock including animals that were crippled.

On cross-examination, said that he sold him crippled hogs; thought that they were good to eat, and he butchered them; some animals got hurt and were not fit to eat.

Thomas Lindsey sworn: have been a cattle dealer; the defendant buys crippled stock; have seen him buy it; have seen him buy a few slaughter house stock; have seen crippled stock offered for sale that was sold to him.

On cross-examination, witness said that there used to be a great many persons buying crippled stock; could not say how it was at present.

Daniel Bettler was the first witness in rebuttal; am acquainted with defendant, he buys dead hogs and other stock; do not know what he does with it. On the cross-examination said that defendant's stock was brought to his factory, and that he could smell the cars with diseased hogs in them; this was a year ago.

John Kerwin, a drover, of Allegheny City, was sworn and he would recall the defendant's character.

John Riley, sworn---Reside at East Liberty and buy dead hogs; know defendant butchers the crippled animals at his slaughter house; do not know what he does with them after they are dressed; have seen him dress some; this was during the past year; have seen dead were hogs.

On cross examination witness said the animals were two crippled hogs and he had helped scald them.

Frank Laughlin was sworn, but knew nothing about the business of the defendant.

THE DEFENSE.

A. M. Brown, Esq., opened the case upon the part of the defense in a brief speech, saying that he thought the case had not been made out by the prosecution, but that there was some testimony in the case that should be examined, in order that the defendant should be placed above suspicion of the offense charged in the indictment. The accused undoubtedly dealt in crippled stock, some of which was fit for food, and some probably not. The defense would endeavor to show that the meat was never carried on a factory where the animals were rendered into grease; that those unfit for food were used for making lard, which was a good article; he believed that they would also endeavor to prove that in the vicinity of the slaughter house he had another establishment for manufacturing a more valuable article. The charge was not that it was illegal to buy or sell diseased meat, but whether the defendant palmed off upon the public meat of an unsound nature, and it was also perfectly lawful and proper to manufacture grease from dead animals, but it was here alleged that the defendant had sold them for food. Mr. B. said that they would try to prove that the testimony of Patrick Bannon was false, and that he was made unworthy of belief. They would endeavor to prove by good witnesses that the defendant was innocent, and relieve him of all suspicion.

The following testimony was then taken:

Mr. Douglass, sworn---Am Weighmaster in Pittsburgh; my duty is to weigh animals as I am marked; do not know that the defendant last winter offered any dead hogs there; in February was sick for about three weeks; am acquainted with Patrick Bannon; he has a bad reputation; would not believe him under oath.

On cross-examination, said he generally weighed all animals that were sold; they were marked; was the trouble of weighing; never particularly examine the work that was brought there; have heard persons speak of Mr. Bannon's reputation during the past year; have only heard the butchers in the market talk about him.

Mr. Peters was sworn and said he had known Patrick Bannon for several years; his reputation was not very good; would not believe him under oath; whether drunk or sober.

Jacob Hoech sworn---Do business in Pittsburgh; make a list of the weights of animals in February and March; did not know of defendant selling any meat; Patrick Bannon did not have a stall there, and his reputation was not good; have dealt with him every day; never saw Hirschauer have hogs at the scales.

Several butchers, and others, were sworn for defendant for the same offence, were sworn, their testimony being in substance as that in relation of Patrick Bannon---was not good, and that they had never seen the defendant buying any meat in the market.

William M. Kahn, employed at the slaughter house---was worn---has been there since last May; the defendant's slaughter house was good and beef there dressed, saw none that was not dressed; think this was a year ago last spring; the stock he saw defendant buying crippled stock and good stock. On the cross-examination said that he had been in the yards about to sell poor stock.

Thomas Clemens, a drover, was the next witness; was five years ago a partner of the defendant; he buys crippled stock, have sold it to him myself; he has a butcher's shop; don't know what he does with his slaughter house; don't know what he does with it after he buys it; have seen him buying stock; after I sold it have sold him all kinds of stock including animals that were crippled.

On cross-examination, said that he sold him crippled hogs; thought that they were good to eat, and he butchered them; some animals got hurt and are not fit to eat.

Thomas Lindsey sworn: have been a cattle dealer; the defendant buys crippled stock; have seen him buy a few slaughter house stock; have seen him buy stock; have seen crippled stock offered for sale that was sold to him.

On cross-examination, witness said that there used to be a great many persons buying crippled stock; could not say how it was at present.

Daniel Bettler was the first witness in rebuttal; am acquainted with defendant, he buys dead hogs and other stock; do not know what he does with it. On the cross-examination said that defendant's stock was brought to his factory, and that he could smell the cars with diseased hogs in them; this was a year ago.

John Kerwin, a drover, of Allegheny City, was sworn and he would recall the defendant's character.

John Riley, sworn---Reside at East Liberty and buy dead hogs; know defendant butchers the crippled animals at his slaughter house; do not know what he does with them after they are dressed; have seen him dress some; this was during the past year; have seen dead were hogs.

On cross examination witness said the animals were two crippled hogs and he had helped scald them.

Frank Laughlin was sworn, but knew nothing about the business of the defendant.

THE DEFENSE.

A. M. Brown, Esq., opened the case upon the part of the defense in a brief speech, saying that he thought the case had not been made out by the prosecution, but that there was some testimony in the case that should be examined, in order that the defendant should be placed above suspicion of the offense charged in the indictment. The accused undoubtedly dealt in crippled stock, some of which was fit for food, and some probably not. The defense would endeavor to show that the meat was never carried on a factory where the animals were rendered into grease; that those unfit for food were used for making lard, which was a good article; he believed that they would also endeavor to prove that in the vicinity of the slaughter house he had another establishment for manufacturing a more valuable article. The charge was not that it was illegal to buy or sell diseased meat, but whether the defendant palmed off upon the public meat of an unsound nature, and it was also perfectly lawful and proper to manufacture grease from dead animals, but it was here alleged that the defendant had sold them for food. Mr. B. said that they would try to prove that the testimony of Patrick Bannon was false, and that he was made unworthy of belief. They would endeavor to prove by good witnesses that the defendant was innocent, and relieve him of all suspicion.

The following testimony was then taken:

Mr. Douglass, sworn---Am Weighmaster in Pittsburgh; my duty is to weigh animals as I am marked; do not know that the defendant last winter offered any dead hogs there; in February was sick for about three weeks; am acquainted with Patrick Bannon; he has a bad reputation; would not believe him under oath.

On cross-examination, said he generally weighed all animals that were sold; they were marked; was the trouble of weighing; never particularly examine the work that was brought there; have heard persons speak of Mr. Bannon's reputation during the past year; have only heard the butchers in the market talk about him.

Mr. Peters was sworn and said he had known Patrick Bannon for several years; his reputation was not very good; would not believe him under oath; whether drunk or sober.

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